

Hawaiian Gazette.

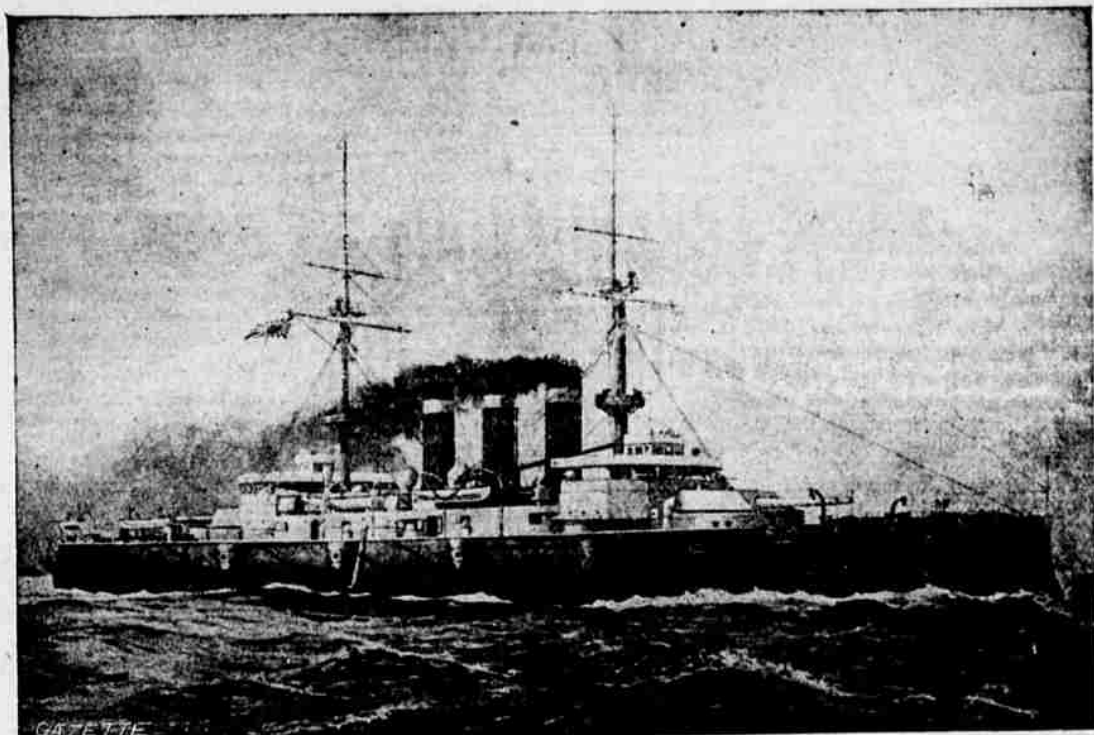
VOL. XXXIX, NO. 41.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

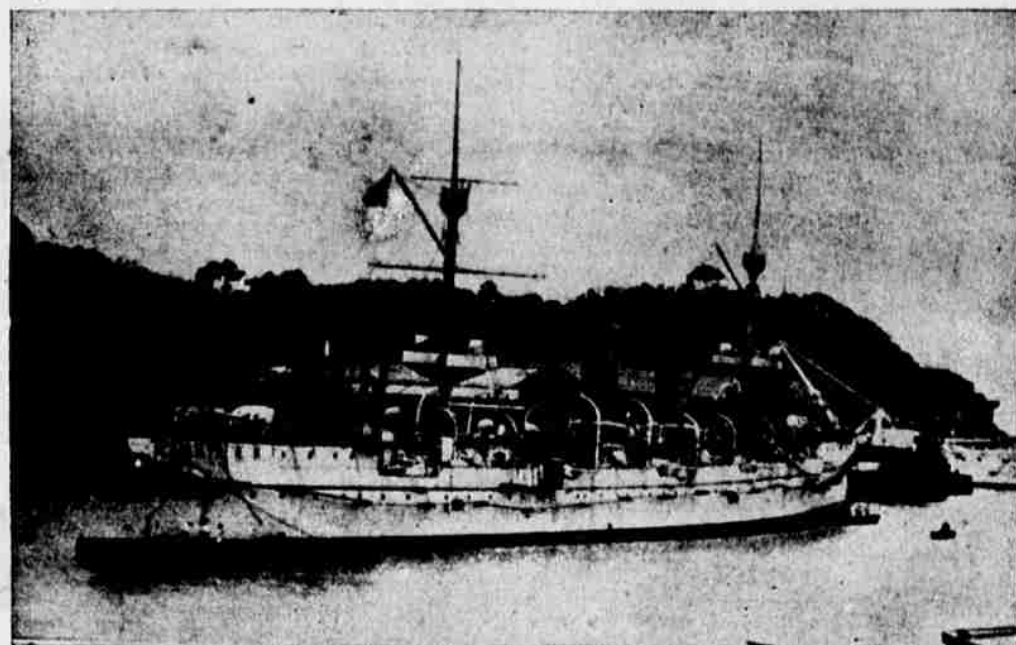
WHOLE No. 2591.

STIRRING BULLETINS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Russian Army Marching on Port Arthur---Hatsuse Sunk Ten Miles Off Shore---Rumored Defeat of Yalu Army---Also a Japanese Land Victory. Vladivostok Cruiser Ashore---Port Arthur Entrance Not Blocked.



THE SUNKEN BATTLESHIP HATSUSE.



THE SUNKEN JAPANESE CRUISER YOSHINO.

SEVENTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS MARCHING TO RELIEVE PORT ARTHUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 20.—The News correspondent at Tientsin says that 70,000 Russians are marching to the relief of Port Arthur. The Japanese are hastening offensive operations.

RUSSIAN CRUISER ASHORE.

PARIS, May 20.—The Russian cruiser Bogatyr grounded in a fog at the entrance to Vladivostok harbor and is in a perilous position.

The Bogatyr is one of the fleet of four cruisers of the "Commerce Destroyer" class which has been operating from Vladivostok since the opening of the war, and the latest exploit of which was the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshui Maru. The Bogatyr was built at Stettin in 1900. She is of 6,500 tons, has a speed of twenty-three knots, and is considered a better vessel than the American built cruiser Variag, which was sunk at Chemulpo at the opening of the war.

RUSSIANS BADLY BEATEN.

LONDON, May 20.—The Standard's correspondent says that while the Japanese were landing on Monday near Kaichau a battle occurred at Hsincheng in which 2000 Russians were killed and wounded. The Russian army retreated.

RUMORED JAPANESE DEFEAT.

NEWCHWANG, May 20.—It is reported that the Japanese army has been defeated at Fengwengcheng and driven back.

WARSHIP FOR NEWCHWANG.

WEI-HAI-WEI, May 20.—A British warship has gone to Newchwang to protect British interests.

LOSSES AT CHINGLIENCHANG.

TOKIO, May 20.—Gen. Kuroki reports the Japanese losses at Chinglienchang on May 1, as killed, 223; wounded, 816. The Japanese buried the bodies of 1363 Russians and captured 613.

PORT ARTHUR NOT SEALED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Admiralty claims that the entrance to Port Arthur was never blocked.

SEOUL, May 19.—The Korean Government has annulled all its treaties with the Russians, including the timber concessions near the Yalu.

CHINESE FOR TRANSVAAL.

TIENTSIN, May 20.—The first shipment of Chinese emigrants to the Transvaal will be made on June 8th.

HEARST HAS A NARROW ESCAPE IN CALIFORNIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SANTA CRUZ, May 18.—The committee on resolutions of the Democratic State convention reported adversely on Hearst instructions. The convention rejected the report and voted to instruct the delegates for Hearst by a vote of 365 to 346. There was a long controversy.

WISCONSIN AGAINST HEARST.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—The Democrats of the State convention outvoted Hearst and endorsed Edward Wall as Wisconsin's candidate for the Presidency.

MONTANA DOWNS HIM.

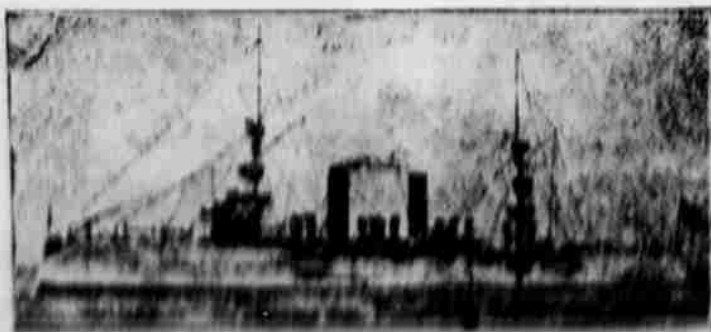
GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 18.—The Hearst forces were beaten in the Democratic State convention and the delegation will go uninstructed.

QUEEN COMING HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani and Delegate Kuhio arrived in San Francisco today from St. Louis. The Queen plans to sail for Honolulu in the Sonoma, leaving here the 26th inst.

THE CRUISER ALBANY IS EN ROUTE TO HONOLULU

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The battleship Wisconsin, the gunboat Vicksburg, the colliers Alexander and the Frolic have sailed from Cavite for Chefoo. The Frolic will join the New Orleans. The cruiser Albany has sailed for Guam and will proceed thence to Honolulu.



BATTLESHIP HATSUSE A VICTIM OF RUSSIAN TORPEDO FLOTILLA

Washington, May 19th, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu.

Admiral Togo reports as follows: While our third squadron was returning from Port Arthur in a deep fog, the Yoshino was struck by the Kasuga off Shantung Promontory on the 15th inst. and sunk. Ninety of the crew of the Yoshino were saved. On the same day, when the Hatsuse, with other vessels, was steaming ten miles off to the southeast from Laotishan, she was struck by one of the enemy's mechanical mines and sunk. Just then the Russian flotilla of sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers approached but was repulsed by our cruisers. Three hundred of the crew of the Hatsuse were saved, including Admiral Nashiba and Captain Nakao.

TAKAHIRA.

The sinking of the Japanese first-class battleship Hatsuse, one of the finest vessels of the battleship squadron, and of the very speedy cruiser Yoshino constitute a severe loss to the Japanese navy. In battleships Japan has but three left of the class of the Hatsuse and two smaller vessels. The Hatsuse was a vessel of 15,000 tons and her complement was 731 men, which may have been increased for active war operations. The vessel was built at Elswick in 1899 and was a sister vessel to the battleship Shikishima. She was four hundred feet in length, seventy-six and one-half feet in width, and twenty-seven and one-half feet deep. She was armed with four twelve-inch guns, fourteen six-inch, twenty three-inch, eight three-pounders, six two and one-half-pounders and had four submerged torpedo tubes. In her speed trials she made 19.11 knots. Her equipment was modern in every respect.

It was on the Hatsuse that Midshipman Kajimura was killed in the first naval engagement at Port Arthur. On the Hatsuse a sailor had his right hand shot off. He at once picked up the severed member with his left hand and walked off with it to see a doctor. Midshipman Kajimura also, although terribly mutilated a shot which had cut him almost in two, with the utmost sangfroid requested the bystanders kindly to pick up the fragments of his person which lay scattered about the deck where he stood when wounded.

The Yoshino had a speed of over twenty-three knots and had quite a reputation as a fighting vessel for she had served in the war with China. The vessel was built in 1892 at the same shipyards which later turned out the Hatsuse. Her tonnage was 4,150 and she carried 350 men.

Washington, May 19th, 1904.

To SAITO:

The commander of our forces which landed at Liaotung reports from Bowen on the 16th inst. as follows:

"In daily skirmishes, our detachments having always been successful, and having already driven the enemy from Pulantien and its vicinity, and destroyed the enemy's railway and telegraph lines; on the 16th inst., after serious fighting, occupied the heights, 3.5 miles from Kinchow. Our casualties in this battle were 146, including 9 officers wounded."

TAKAHIRA.

Washington, May 19th, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

General Kuroki's report is as follows:

"The exact number of casualties in the battle along the Yalu is (estimated as June 1.)"

DR. COOPER'S CREDENTIALS

Power to Consult With National Officials.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
President L. E. Pinkham, Dr. C. B. Cooper, John C. Lane, Dr. W. H. Mays, Fred C. Smith and Mark P. Robinson constituted the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

Business was submitted by the president in a written statement, which was read as a whole and afterward acted upon serially as far as required.

THE ECONOMY POLICY.

The president reported that, on consultation with the Governor, as directed by the Board, the following orders were given:

"The milk inspector's office to be declared vacant May 31.

"The druggist at the Dispensary to be discharged May 31.

"A consultation was had with the Governor and it was directed that there be no responsibility taken as to the Government physicians beyond that contemplated by the law. There being no direct appropriation for medicines for Government physicians it was directed no temporary expedients be undertaken."

There was some general conversation over the announced resignations of several Government physicians. It was remarked that the salary of \$10 a month allowed by the Legislature would scarce pay the horse feed of some physicians.

Finally the whole matter was left in the hands of a special committee consisting of Dr. Mays, Mr. Smith and the President.

DR. COOPER'S MISSION.

"Dr. Cooper has prepared for his journey to Washington," the president wrote.

"A booklet has been prepared that, it is hoped, may be valuable in creating public sentiment in the States toward aiding the Territory of Hawaii in its humanitarian work for the lepers."

Orally, President Pinkham informed the Board that Dr. Cooper had passed upon the matter contained in the booklet. The Board approved of the president's action in having an edition of 2000 copies of the treatise printed for distribution by Dr. Cooper.

There was a confidential interchange of views, at Dr. Cooper's suggestion, regarding the representations of health matters in the Territory which the medical delegate should make to the Washington authorities. After he had expressed his own views Dr. Cooper was, on motion of Dr. Mays seconded by Mr. Robinson, given full power of consultation with Surgeon General Wyman and others at the national capital.

Dr. Cooper goes to Washington fully accredited by the Governor and the Board of Health, upon the nomination of the Surgeon General, to attend the conference of United States health officers as chairman of the section on leprosy.

DONATIONS TO DISPENSARY.

"I received this morning a small contribution from a young gentleman in aid of the Dispensary," the president stated.

"He refused to allow his name mentioned, but the spirit of the gift cannot fail to be recognized."

"I hand you herewith a letter from Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., making the most generous contribution of twenty dollars per month for Dispensary work."

"I believe the physicians who so kindly remember the sick will find their efforts generously seconded."

Dr. Mays moved a vote of thanks to H. Hackfeld & Co., taking occasion to speak warmly of the readiness always evinced by that corporation in coming to the aid of the Board when help was needed. Mr. Smith seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

"The artesian well at the Insane Asylum is being cleaned out with the idea of securing an ample and independent water supply," the president's statement ran.

"There is a great need for water at the Asylum at present."

"I have made a number of inspections during the week."

"The execution of the lease of land for the Kapiolani Girls' Home and quarantine Hospital will have to be deferred until some means may be found for the funds for rental."

Mr. Lane was granted further time for a report of the committee upon charges for autopsies by Government physicians.

Dr. Mays also was allowed further time for the committee to report on the Palama cemetery petition, as owing to road construction in progress it was difficult to reach the place by carriage.

THE COUNTY COMMISSION

Governor Carter Will Name Members Ere He Leaves.

Governor Carter has under consideration the names of five men to appoint as a commission to frame a County Government bill for submission to next Legislature. From the fact that the Governor has called Henry E. Cooper to consult with him, it is contemplated as chairman of the commission.

The Democratic party has recommended E. M. Watson, and the Home Rule party J. M. Poepeo, to the Governor as their respective representatives on the commission. He had intimated a willingness to have the opposition parties given representation, so as to make the commission a medium reflecting the views of all the people.

Beyond the foregoing information nothing regarding the matter was divulged at the Capitol yesterday, excepting a somewhat definite intimation was made that the commission would be announced before the Governor's departure on Saturday. Mr. Cooper was seen last night, but like the executive was uncommunicative as to details.

METHODISTS AND WORLDLY PLEASURES

LOS ANGELES, May 12.—A question of important bearing, which has come prominently to the fore in the Methodist General Conference proceedings during the past twelve hours, is that involving a change in discipline to the extent of entirely removing the church ban on the pleasures of dancing, card-playing and theater-going. It seems not unlikely that the conference will vote to remove the present rigid restriction regarding the indulgence of these recreations. The sub-committee of the committee on state of church, of which Judge H. S. Sibley is chairman, has reported back to the main body its recommendation upon this matter in which it urges a radical change in the church rule on the subject, making it simply an advisory restriction, instead of a mandatory prohibition as at present. Under the prevailing rule the member of the church who attends a dance or theater is guilty of a direct infraction of the rules of the church and may be punished by expulsion, but if the recommendation now proposed is adopted this penalty will be rendered entirely optional with the authorities. The committee on state of church has not decided definitely just what form the recommendation of the committee to the general body will take, but it seems assured that it will propose some radical changes in the discipline along the line outlined.

This committee is also considering other important changes, among which is one involving the ratio of representation in the general conference. The plan which has been proposed, and which has met with some favor would, if adopted, reduce the membership of the General Conference from 748 to 500.

The absorbing topic of conversation among the delegates this morning is the announcement made last night of the candidacy of Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles, for bishopric honors. The announcement of Dr. McIntyre's candidacy, by his friends, came as a total surprise to the delegates and particularly to the Pacific Coast contingent, who have under consideration the name of but one candidate, Dr. G. F. Bovard, president of the University of Southern California. The Pacific Coast delegates will caucus this evening to select a candidate on whom they can concentrate their united support. It is generally conceded that the Pacific Coast will be allowed to name one of the bishops and until the entrance of Dr. McIntyre into the race only the name of Dr. Bovard had been considered. Tonight's caucus will determine which is able to muster the greatest strength among the Coast delegation.

Bishop I. W. Joyce presided over today's session of the General Conference, which was addressed during the morning hours by the Missionary Bishops, J. C. Hartzell, of Africa, and F. W. Warne, of India.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your business season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. **For Hawaii.**

High Sheriff Brown has been notified of the death of John L. Loh at Honolulu. Loh had been in the hospital for some time and was found dead in his cell.

LAHAINALUNA SEMINARY WATER RIGHTS SECURE

Pioneer Mill Co. Will Pay Back Rents and Receive Water to Which It May Be Entitled. An Amicable Agreement.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter held a conference on the Lahainaluna water rights controversy with A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, and D. H. Case, attorney for Pioneer Mill Co., yesterday afternoon.

"It looks as though we would be able to adjust our differences," Mr. Case said after the meeting. "All parties tried to be fair and considerate toward each other."

"Yes, it will likely be settled without coming to trial. We shall try to put the agreement in written form. I shall return from Maui on the 28th, and then the whole matter will probably be arranged."

Attorney General Andrews could not give out all of the details at the present stage, but spoke of certain things as being practically settled.

"The plantation will pay the Government all back rents for the use of the water," Mr. Andrews said. "It will get all the water it is entitled to. There will be no deprivation of water suffered by the school. All the water that it requires will be reserved."

The Lahainaluna Seminary's water resources have nothing to do with the Department of Public Lands. They are ancient appurtenances of the institution, which is the oldest public school in the Hawaiian Islands. Since the aim has developed to make of Lahainaluna the leading agricultural seminary in the Territory, with prospect of a Federal subsidy, the water supply of the institution is more important to it now than ever before.

NEW JAIL WILL ACCOMMODATE TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS

With the completion of the new jail, one of the most serious problems which has been confronting the authorities will have been settled. The jail, an institution designed originally for the County of Oahu, will be ready for occupancy within six weeks, and the difficulties High Sheriff Brown has been experiencing in housing an excess of prisoners will be settled, as will the serious questions raised by Judge Gear's famous "infamous imprisonment" decision.

Supt. Holloway expects the new jail to be completed within about six weeks and additional room will then be available for two hundred extra prisoners, many of those now in Oahu Prison being crowded two and three in a cell.

Only the prisoners convicted of misdemeanor will be confined in the new jail and they will be kept separated from the long term convicts. This will conform with the decision of Judge Gear in which he held that prisoners confined in Oahu Prison were treated as men convicted of an infamous

crime, and must first be indicted by a grand jury. Fortunately, however, Judge Lindsay, whose court was the one affected, has not been following the ruling of the circuit judge, and the expected jail delivery did not materialize. Not a particle of wood is being used in the construction of the new jail. It is being built entirely of steel, brick and cement.

The structure is 117x27 feet and is to be three stories in height. There are two rows of cells on the ground floor, with a wide corridor between, sixteen cells on either side.

There are to be three tiers of cells, one above the other, with cement steps leading to the second and third floors, making ninety-six cells in all. The walls of the jail are made of brick three deep, with heavy iron gratings. The floors are to be of cement. The new jail is just Ewa of the old prison, and will be connected with it by a cement wall. The Legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the construction of the new jail, but the contract price for the building now being erected will not exceed \$18,000.

MRS. GLEN COLLINS INJURED IN A RUNAWAY

Mrs. Glen Collins, formerly Miss Schenck of New York, a member of the "400" and wife of Captain Glen Collins of His British Majesty's army, was injured on Monday while out driving behind a span, and as a result may take an early departure for the Coast. Captain and Mrs. Collins have been guests at the Moana Hotel since their arrival on the Mongolia last Friday. On Monday the couple engaged a light buggy and a span. Mrs. Collins, who was driving, used the whip on one of the horses and it suddenly shied. The vehicle was overturned. Both the occupants were thrown out, and Mrs. Collins, having the reins, was dragged a short distance before the horses were brought to a stop.

Mrs. Collins's injuries, though slight, have been quite painful, her face being considerably scratched.

It is now the intention of Captain and Mrs. Collins to take the first boat back to the Coast, whence they will go to New York and probably to Europe. The two blooded polo ponies, the milch cow and a very fine planola they brought with them are to be sold, and they will take passage on the Siberia which is due to sail on May 21. Captain Collins wishes to thank the strangers who were the good Samaritans to them at the time of the accident.

The captain is an officer of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a member of the London Naval and Military Club, and his estate is Clifton Hall, Rugby.

DEADLOCK IN INSPECTION OF IMPORTED ANIMALS

With but little discussion the Board of Health yesterday referred the letter appearing below to the committee on rules and regulations. In the meantime the communication indicates that at present there is no safeguard at Hawaiian ports against the introduction of contagious diseases among animals. The communication follows:

Honolulu, May 17, 1904.

L. E. Pinkham, Esq., President of the Board of Health, City.
Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., enclosing copy of communication from J. B. Shaw, former Government Veterinarian. I note that you call my attention to sections 1672 and 1673, and that it is your impression that the appointing power for the inspectors lies with the Governor of the Territory. However, the duties of the Minister of the Interior as described in Section 1672 were placed under the direction of the Department of Public Works, after the former office was abolished.

This matter was brought to my attention by Mr. Shaw to whom I have referred the communication. I will be pleased to advise you further.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. Shaw,
Superintendent of Public Works.

I have referred this question to the Attorney General's Department, and they have the matter in hand at the present time. In talking the matter over with Mr. Peters, he seems to agree with the attorneys of the Metropolitan Meat Co. in regard to charges for inspection.

I have thought, however, that it is within the powers of the Board of Health to make regulations covering the importation of live stock, and as it is undoubtedly quite important to have all animals brought into the country examined for contagious diseases, I would suggest some form of regulation from your Department, authorizing the charging of fees, and making the amounts similar to those as provided in Section 1681 of the Penal laws.

The receipt of a final opinion from the Attorney General, I will be pleased to advise you further.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. Shaw,
Superintendent of Public Works.

SANITATION OF CITIES

Reports of Honolulu and Hilo Inspections for April.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer and inspector of cemeteries, in his report for the month of April to the president of the Board of Health says:

"Six complaints of nuisances were lodged. All were investigated and found to exist and were abated."

"Eight 48-hour notices were served and all the parties complied with the orders given in the notices."

"Four deaths were investigated and a post mortem ordered in one instance."

"Twenty recommendations for hotel, restaurant and lodging house licenses were issued during the month and 872 adults can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Two recommendations for licenses held over from previous months on account of sanitary conditions were issued and 180 adults can be lawfully lodged under these licenses. Five are still held over from previous months and two from this month until certain orders given have been complied with."

"There were seventy-four inspections of graves made, two being for disinterments and the rest for burials. In the King street Catholic cemetery, the edge of one box was exposed, two were exposed in Kawaiahaeo cemetery and two in Pauoa church cemetery."

"Fifteen permits to keep swine and five permits to keep ducks were issued. A number of inspections were made of pig pens and duck ranches in company of the inspectors and a visit was made to the duck ranches at Waikiki and Kalia in company of a committee of the Board."

"Inspections of two places on Emma street and one on Fort street were made with the inspectors and later with yourself."

"The number of inspections made during the month outside of those mentioned were 547."

D. S. Bowman, sanitary inspector of Hilo, reported a total of 757 orders carried out. Total inspections made were 1300. One 48-hour and three 30-day notices were complied with, while the limit had not expired on eight 30-day notices given.

COMMON PROPERTY

Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experience.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this.

They find relief for every kidney ill. Read what this citizen says:

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahaeo informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HOW TO CURE SORE HEAD IN FOWLS

Honolulu, May 16, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: Can you inform me of a safe and easy way, if there is one, to cure sorehead in fowls and oblige a SMALL FARMER.

(Scrape off the scabs and cover the sores with any kind of grease, lard or vasoline. This allays the irritation and keeps the fowl from scratching the sore places.)

Then take each affected chicken in hand, pry open its bill and, using a sewing machine oil can, squirt down its throat one or two jets of a mixture thus composed: One tablespoonful of kerosene, one tablespoonful of turpentine and two tablespoonfuls of castor oil, well shaken together.

The treatment is usually enough. If not, repeat. While the chicken is in the oil can, give it plenty of mixed feed to keep up its strength. There is a can of fresh water beside the oil can, and let the chicken drink at will.

Very truly yours,
J. B. Shaw,
Superintendent of Public Works.

ASA TRIED TO ESCAPE

Diminutive Jap Hid in Gunny Sack at Makiki.

Asa, the diminutive Japanese who robbed several households of Honolulu a few months ago, is wearing a red-striped suit and a ball and chain nowadays. Asa was sent up for a year, a few weeks ago and he made a unique attempt to escape from the prison gang last week.

One gang of long-time prisoners has been working lately in the Makiki quarry. With them is Asa. While the sixty odd prisoners were lunching the other day, Asa thought he saw an opportunity to escape. He quietly slipped from under the eyes of the guards and hid behind a number of boxes which had been piled within the quarry. His next move was to get possession of an old gunny-sack which had been used for carrying feed. Into this bag Asa climbed, concealing his entire person, and making his hiding place more secure by pulling an empty box over his body.

When the prison luna lined up the convicts after lunch one man was missing. The roll was called and Asa failed to respond. During the meal, the camp had been encircled by the half dozen guards and they were very much mystified as to how any man could have broken through the circle without their knowledge. The prisoners were first questioned, but refused to give any information and the quarry was then thoroughly searched. Finally one of the guards carelessly kicked over one of the empty boxes, and Asa, curled up in a gunny sack, appeared. The little Japanese was taken back to prison and was given a ball and chain for safe-keeping. Also Warden Henry gave him a new suit, a gorgeous red-striped one by which he can be easily distinguished from his fellow prisoners.

PACIFIC MAIL TO PAY RIO LOSSES

Claimants against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for losses sustained in the wrecking and sinking of the steamship Rio Janeiro obtained on May 9 a favorable decision in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which reverses the findings of United States District Judge John De Haven. The decision was rendered by Judge Erskine M. Ross. The responsibility of the loss of life in the Rio was placed upon the Pacific Mail Company. The matter came up in the case of Clara Barwick who had entered a claim against the loss of her husband on the ill-fated liner.

The decision of the court of appeals is based upon the proposition that all of the Chinese crew of the Rio could not speak or understand English and that the crew, therefore, was inadequate for the exigency that arose. Hence the company was held responsible for the loss of life that followed upon the incapacity of the crew to launch the life boats properly.

The Rio, while attempting, on February 22, 1901, to enter the harbor of San Francisco in a dense fog at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, struck upon a sunken rock or reef outside the Golden Gate and sank within twenty minutes, drowning about 200 persons, mostly Chinese.

The following extracts are from Judge Ross' decision:

The evidence is that under such conditions five minutes was ample time for the lowering of the boats. It further shows that there was no panic among the passengers or crew, that the passengers behaved well, and that the captain immediately upon the ship's striking the rocks sounded the alarm and called the crew to the boats. Each of the boats was commanded by a white officer and manned by a part of the Chinese crew. Yet but three of the eleven boats were lowered into the water, one of which, the aft-quarter boat No. 10, was lowered by Officer Coghlan and the ship's carpenter, and but three of the hundred and odd passengers that the ship carried were taken into any boat. There must, in the very nature of things, have been some paramount, controlling cause for all this. And that cause, we think, is very easily to be seen. It was not merely for the reason that the men depended upon to man the boats were Chinese. To the contrary, the evidence is that the Chinese make excellent sailors.

But how about Chinese sailors or sailors of any other class or race who cannot understand the orders that become necessary in the course of their duties because of a lack of knowledge of the language in which they have to be given? That's the question we have to consider and determine here.

The case shows that the City of Rio de Janeiro left the port of Honolulu on the voyage under consideration with a crew of eighty-four Chinamen, offered by white men. The officers could not speak the language of the Chinese and but two of the latter—the boatswain and chief fireman—could understand that of the officers. Consequently, by the orders of the officers had to be communicated either through the boatswain or chief fireman, or by signs and signals. So far as appears that seemed to have worked well enough on the voyage in question until the ship ran in grief and there arose the necessity for work and emergency action in the disaster.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter,
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
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FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 20

A BURDEN ON HAWAII.

The request from Washington that Honolulu shall do something for the entertainment of sixty Philippine Commissioners is the third one of the kind which has been received during the past few months. The last previous request had to do with Prince Pu Lun and the one before that with Secretary Taft and party. Quite likely the Federal Government will request similar attentions for the Duke D'Abuzzi, Honolulu, as the first American port to receive distinguished people crossing the Pacific from either Australia or the Orient, is apparently expected to do the preliminary honors for the Federal Government and even, on occasion, to speed the outward-bound visitor. Before this summer is over the city will be given opportunities to initiate or second the official hospitality of the United States for a number of foreign celebrities going to or coming from the World's Fair.

All this is delightful but costly. The Governor has, we believe, a small sum at his disposal for State entertainments, but a single great function would use it up. It was not the Legislative intention, moreover, to spend this money for the delectation of the guests of the United States government but for such distinguished American visitors as Senators, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Governors and Generals. In the present exigency, that for the entertainment of sixty Philippine Commissioners, the burden has been passed to private citizens; and the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association are considering an elaborate program of entertainment. To properly house and feed these people and show them the island can hardly cost less than \$500; indeed, that sum would cut things very close.

Now so far as Hawaii is individually concerned it does not care anything for the good or ill opinion of Chinese princes or Philippine commissioners. It looks for no immigration nor any great amount of tourist travel nor advertising from these transient classes. Of course it wishes them well and would be glad to have them drop off at any time to see the sights and spend something; but it naturally asks why it should devote hard-earned and much-needed local money to their entertainment when the benefit, if any, will accrue to the United States.

And this brings us to the point. If Honolulu is to be an insular reception bureau for the guests of Uncle Sam, then Uncle Sam should see that the necessary moneys are provided for paying the bills. There is a large entertainment fund at Washington. Could not some of it be deposited here to the order of the Governor for such use as the coming of the sixty Philippine commissioners implies? Assuredly the President cannot expect this overburdened Territory to foot such bills any more than he could expect the District of Columbia to do it; nor is it fair to ask the Governor or the commercial bodies to assume an obligation which is purely Federal and public in its nature.

The Examiner is still taking war pictures. Under the caption "Remarkable photograph of Japanese Infantry lined up for action, made exclusively for the Examiner by Jack London," that paper prints a military scene in Japan where a careless line of troops stands under flowering trees with two officers out in front, one of them looking over his shoulder at the camera. So far from being "remarkable" such a picture can be bought at any time in a Tokyo store. It is a most peaceful affair and as little resembles a photograph of soldiers ready for action as a milking scene does a round-up of wild cattle.

The latest amazing romance from an Inter-Island steamer is the story of the flying fish which came in at a port and put the ice machine out of commission. A week or two ago a whale scratched his back on the keel and disturbed the equilibrium of the ship. A fight in the surf with a shark was further back and a sudden boiling of the water around the vessel as if from a volcanic spurt on the sea floor, illuminated the earlier narratives. They that go down to the sea in ships, especially on the Inter-Island route, develop imaginations that would put Ahab to shame.

Judge Little's idea of "four years of successful administration as judge" and the idea of litigants who saw 75 per cent. of his decisions overruled, are about as far apart as a little L. B. and the real thing.

The Kitchin, north of which the railroad is being destroyed, is not the large city of that name near Newchwang but a small walled town seven miles from Hainan and thirty miles from Port Arthur.

The best evidence that the Russian Port Arthur fleet has been recently moved up to Hainan is the announcement that Admiral Rozhanski will probably stay at Hainan.

A CHANCE FOR HAWAII.

While there never was any use in asking the United States Government to return the customs receipts of Hawaii, the fact that so much money is being taken from us in that form is a sound argument to use at Washington for the purpose of getting a valuable consideration in exchange.

There are many things Congress might do for us, some of which we shall have in time anyway such as forts and public buildings. What we should pull for is something not to be had without pulling, something that will restore to local trade part of the prosperity once derived from the circulation of customs revenues here.

Why not a large military post? Not a post of two or three companies or even of a battalion, but one fit for the command of a Brigadier General—a regiment of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, at least five batteries of artillery, a company or two of engineers and a hospital contingent. Such a force would expend enough money in Honolulu, month by month, to keep all kinds of business active. The advertiser believes that proper representations at Washington would get it, especially as land to accommodate a large military force has already been acquired here by the Federal Government.

We speak of "proper representations." These are, as we understand them:

I. That the United States has tropical possessions in and bordering on the Pacific ocean—Samoa, Guam, the Philippines and Panama—whence a call may suddenly come for troops. It is not wise, if avoidable, to send details from northern climates as the men are likely to lose time getting acclimated. Hawaii is a place where, amid healthful surroundings, troops may be seasoned for service in hot climates. From here they could easily reach any Pacific tropical station where they might be needed.

II. The argument used by Major General MacArthur in favor of building the Hawaiian militia to a high state of efficiency applies with tenfold force to the building of a great regular army establishment here. If there are chances of war in the next few years and Hawaii is to be safeguarded for the sake of the Coast, the Federal government must depend upon its own well-trained troops, not upon the undisciplined levies of the National Guard.

III. The United States has taken away so large a part of the revenues upon which Hawaii formerly depended, that it would be only fair play to give this Territory the benefit, now freely conferred upon other parts of the Union which have no claims to special compensation, of a money-spending garrison.

These considerations, made the most of at Washington, ought to go a long way towards getting Hawaii the large increase in its consuming class which the needs of business call for.

A PACIFIC ROMANCE.

For good hot-weather reading commend us to the Jules Verne novelette, attributed to a gentleman on the cruiser Tacoma, relating to a possible survival of the men lost with the United States sloop-of-war *Levant* which left here 44 years ago for San Diego and was never seen again.

According to this interesting speculation the *Levant* could not have lost the mast which was afterwards found on shore in Hawaii unless she had run aground. Her day, it is presumed, was before the practice grew up of cutting away the masts of a beam-ended vessel to right the hull. Having run aground, it must have been on some hitherto unknown island, hence, if the island can now be discovered, a colony of *Levant* survivors may be found subsisting on goonle eggs and sea air and waiting patiently to hear whether South Carolina seceded or not.

For a story off the Tacoma this is exceedingly rich. At the present outlook the imaginative persons on the Inter-Island steamers must guard their laurels.

SUGAR AND OTHER THINGS.

With sugar nearing four cents—it is now 3.875 or \$77.50 per ton—Hawaii begins to breathe easier and take courage. So long as the life of the land is established in sugar, common hopes and fears will be regulated by the market report of the one commodity. This is not a healthy condition for a country to be in, but one may not complain of that unduly while the great Hawaiian staple is rising in price. Nevertheless the best friends of Hawaii are those who hope and work for the time when the quotations of sugar will inspire no more eagerness here than those on a half dozen other agricultural commodities. Then we shall not be unduly elated by a rise nor deeply depressed by a drop; and the choice between Hawaiian wealth and poverty will be beyond the power of any one trust to fix.

The Cossacks who have been operating in northern Korea were sent there to menace the communications of the Japanese army that crossed the Yalu. They went into the country before the battle in which the Russians were defeated with such heavy loss and made their raids in ignorance of the fact that their own avenues of escape, save in the direction of Vladivostok, were probably closed. It is not known whether these Cossacks, after their repulse at Anju, were pursued, but if they were, the chances are that they have had the race of their lives.

Mr. Baifore, by inducing the present Parliament to pass the fiscal question along to its successor, has prepared the way for an appeal to the people of which Mr. Chamberlain will take full advantage. A lively fiscal campaign in English politics may soon be expected.

Hawaii is neglecting opportunities to develop its young men of national reputation by sending them to study in the United States. It is already a common sight to see a young man of Hawaii in the United States.

FIRST JAPANESE DISASTER.

The Japanese, in the loss of the battleship *Hatsuse*, the fast cruiser *Yoshino* and the smaller cruiser *Mikaya*, have met an unexpected misfortune. The loss of the *Yoshino* is attributed to a collision; but the *Hatsuse* and *Mikaya* are said to have been sunk by Russian mines. The disaster reduces the Japanese battleship squadron to five, exclusive of the guard ship *Chen Yuen*, which is not on foreign duty. For the loss of the two cruisers the recent purchases from Chile will more than make up; but the *Hatsuse* is not likely to be replaced unless, as seems doubtful, the Japanese succeed in capturing a first class Russian vessel intact.

Until full particulars arrive there will be a suspicion in the public mind that the *Hatsuse* suffered from the attack of one of the submarine boats which the Russians are said to have at Port Arthur. It is impossible to conceive her in the midst of the Russian mine field, especially since the entrance to Port Arthur was obstructed. She did not need to venture there for the sake of bombing, the usual station for such purposes being three miles out. Inshore work is not a battleship's ordinary business. Reading the *Hatsuse's* misfortune in the light of the cabled statement that the Russians have so far dislodged the obstructing hulks as to permit the passage of small craft, what more natural to suppose than that a submarine torpedo boat was the instrument of the Japanese ship's sudden doom.

[Since the above was written the news came that the sinking of the *Hatsuse* occurred ten miles off Port Arthur, with the Russian torpedo flotilla in close proximity. This information increases the likelihood that a submarine boat was used.]

The reputation of the battleship has fallen to a low plane in this war and it is even suggested that the time will soon come when fighting ships will abandon armor for the same reason that fighting men discarded it many years ago. The more probable result is, however, that battleships—which are still needed as platforms for great guns—will be accompanied in action by a covey of submarine boats, the business of which will be to engage and give warning of an enemy of the same class. As the torpedo boat was offset by the torpedo-boat destroyer, so the submarine may be matched or overcome by vessels of its own kind.

Greater caution will doubtless be exercised during the remainder of the war by the Japanese blockading vessels. There is no telling what may happen yet in the way of foreign interference and Japan needs to husband her naval resources with the utmost care. Doubtless, as a means of full protection, extraordinary efforts will be made by the army to dispossess Russia of her two Pacific ports.

The illustrated papers continue to impose on their readers in the matter of war scenes. Harper's Weekly for May 7 has a two-page picture labeled "The Japanese in Northern Korea—Advance of Reinforcements to Wiju." That picture was taken in January, 1903, and represents a march of Japanese troops and coolies from the Shantung Promontory, which appears in the background, towards the walled town of Yung Ching. The original has been in possession of this office for years. The London Illustrated News also has a picture of an alleged march of Japanese troops in northern Korea, but unfortunately it equips them with the naval flag.

It seems hardly worth while to search the public institutions of Hawaii for Algernon Shaw. If he had been in any of them the fact would have come out during previous inquiries. If Shaw is living, the chances are that he will be found in the Orient where the seaboard cities are full of men who are trying to make the Western world forget them. Australia has also been mentioned as Shaw's possible refuge. Hawaii is too small a place for a man like him, whose picture has been published twice and whose story has been told over and over again, to hide away in. Even a criminal, trained to the utmost wariness, finds it impossible to conceal himself here.

A commission to get enough settlers into Hawaii to support county government would be worth while. But a commission to organize new and heavier taxes for a sparsely populated land which is overburdened now with the expenses of government must strike the taxpayer as the one thing Hawaii can best get along without.

There is no use in asking loan prices for land which the United States requires for Honolulu for fortifications; no use because the Federal Government will not pay them and because compensation proceedings, if started, will take years to run and the only way to get the land is to buy it from the owner.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of the Chinese Empire in 1903 surpassed all previous records; the total was \$41,000,000 haikwan taels, or \$446,000,000. The annual report of the Inspector-general of customs for the Chinese Empire, which has just been received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows that the imports in 1903 were valued at \$26,739,000 haikwan taels, and exports at \$14,260,000 haikwan taels. At the value of 64 cents American gold, which is stated as the average exchange for the year, the equivalent values are: Imports, \$209,113,000, and exports, \$137,185,000. As compared with former years the total trade is almost exactly double what it was a decade ago, but only a little more than 2 per cent greater than in 1902. Imports exceed those of the previous year by about 4 per cent, while the total value of exports is practically the same.

Harvests in China were abundant last year and helped to recoup the losses from flood and drought and war in the years just preceding. The silk crop in Mid-China, however, is reported as a disastrous failure, and affected adversely the balance of export business. Forty years ago half the exports consisted of silk and silk products, while now this item is only 35 per cent of the total. The value of exports of all kinds of silk, except piece goods, fell from 76,512,000 haikwan taels in 1902 to 62,193,000 haikwan taels in 1903; the export value of silk piece goods, however, increased from \$400,000 haikwan taels to 12,096,000. Tea shows the greatest increase in exports. Not only did the quantity increase, but the prices realized are higher, so that the 1903 export value was 26,334,000 haikwan taels as compared with 13-13 millions less in the preceding year. Owing to increased demand from America, export of matings increased from 2,809,000 haikwan taels to 4,140,000 haikwan taels.

The article of import in which the largest increase is found is opium, which increased over eight million taels, to a value of 43,831,000 haikwan taels in 1903. Metals, including manufactures of iron and copper, increased 50 per cent to 15,316,000 taels, and there were also imported railway supplies to the amount of nearly 8,000,000 taels. American kerosene decreased largely in quantity, and to some extent in value also; its value is now nearly equalled and its quantity is exceeded by Sumatran oil, imports of which, in 1902, amounted to less than half the value of the American product imported. Imports of Russian kerosene also nearly doubled. The value of the American kerosene amounted to 6,580,000 taels, the Russian to 2,332,000, and the Sumatran to 6,626,000.

Good crops are responsible for the large diminution in rice imports, which was less than a third of the 1902 importation of 23,600,000 haikwan taels. Foreign flour also fell off a million taels, or about one-fourth, its place being taken by the product of recently established mills grinding Chinese wheat. Imports of cotton yarn increased, while plain fabrics fell from 19,015,000 pieces to 13,835,000 pieces, and fancy goods increased but slightly; cotton yarn increased from 326,400,000 pounds to 365,000,000 pounds. For many years the cotton goods sold to China consisted mainly of woven fabrics. In 1872 the import of yarns constituted only 6 per cent of the total cotton goods imported, but last year it was 43 per cent. It is stated that now over 50 per cent of the cotton goods are made in that country. This increase in the importation of yarn and of home manufacture from yarn is apparently one of the causes of the general decrease in the importation of cotton cloths. Japanese fabrics are the only ones in which increased imports are shown. The increase in importation of yarns was chiefly from Japan.

It is up to the Jury Commissioners again. The failure of indictments brought by the Territorial Grand Jury is due to their neglect and to nothing else. There is no excuse for having Jury Commissioners unless they take some pains to inform themselves in advance of the eligibility of the men they choose to carry on the processes of justice. That the mistakes they make may be repaired, is no excuse. They are in office to exercise a selective judgment which should make such mistakes impossible.

Private shippers with a few battleships for sale could easily do a roundabout business with Japan and Russia now, despite the neutrality laws. A country like Russia, for example, could act as a broker and make money out of the commissions.

The Masters' Association says that it intended yesterday of an advance in sugar to 4.25 cents a pound. The only change in the official quotations had to do with the sugar, which went to 4.25 cents a pound.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Bishop Hestrick has returned from a visit to the Island of Hawaii.

Present tendency of the local Democrats is for Hestrick instruction to National Convention delegates.

The Federal Government has furnished the offices of the Governor and the Secretary with the most approved letter filing cabinets.

Curtis P. Iaukea is still on the Island of Hawaii organizing Democratic clubs, in which it is reported he claims to be meeting with success.

Mr. A. M. Nowell, head bookkeeper of the Wai'alua Agricultural Co., and family leave on the S. S. Alameda May 25th for Boston, to be gone until the middle of August.

J. C. Cohen is quoted as being still hopeful of a favorable answer from the California Republican delegation to Chicago with regard to taking the Hawaiian band upon its journey.

A new by-law of the Democratic party allows any voting resident of a precinct to become a member of its party club, without respect to the precinct in which he may be registered to vote.

Leut. Spencer of the foot police resigned yesterday. He may go to Maui. He did not go on duty on Monday and the High Sheriff considered he had violated his vacation permit which was to have been dated yesterday. The Lieutenant thereupon resigned.

All of the members of the House of Representatives are under subpoena as witnesses in the trials of Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae, to begin with that of Meheula today, for offenses connected with House expenditures last year.

Before the Governor's departure he will settle with Secretary Atkinson, as Acting Governor in his absence, the matter of commissions of office-holders expiring before his return. Among these officials are Judge P. L. Weaver of the Land Court and Deputy Auditor H. C. Meyers. These will probably be reappointed.

I. Ihihi, who has been index clerk of the Registry of Conveyances for twenty-two years, is mentioned for promotion to the position of Deputy Registrar in place of C. H. Merriam, promoted to be Registrar. B. K. Kane, copyist, and Lot Kaulukoa, book clerk, have had their positions abolished in the scheme of retrenchment.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The National Guard will probably go into camp with the regulars at Camp McKinley next month.

W. H. Hoogs has resigned as manager of the Huestee, Peck Co. and will devote his time to private interests.

The sugar agencies in Honolulu are reported to be planning a closer combination of interests for marketing the entire island sugar crop.

Letters received from San Francisco yesterday stated that Miss Kate Clarke, a sister of Captain Clarke and well known in Honolulu, was to have been married on May 12th to a Mr. Abell.

The weather record for Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands for the year 1903 has been published in pamphlet form. The record was prepared by Robt. C. Lydecker, Territorial Meteorologist, under the auspices of the Hawaii Territory Survey.

Prof. Albert W. Smith, husband of Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, both well known in Honolulu, has resigned his professorship at Stanford and accepted the post of director of Sibley College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Cornell University.

Invitations have been issued by Prince and Princess Kawananakoa to attend the christening of their infant son, Prince David Kalakaua, at St. Augustine's Chapel, Waikiki, on Sunday, May 22. A reception will be held afterwards at the residence.

All public offices will be closed on Memorial Day.

Argument of the Pacific Heights injunction suit will take place before Judge Robinson today.

Col. Thomas Fitch is now located at San Bernardino, Cal., but may visit Honolulu later on in connection with the sake cases.

Mrs. John Guild with her two little girls returned yesterday on the bark *W. B. Flint* after an absence of nearly a year spent in California.

Harry Murray, whose clerkship in the Public Works office has been abolished, will resume the management of his carriage-making business.

High Sheriff Brown left on the *Likelike* last evening for Lahaina to investigate alleged irregularities in the police department on that island.

The New York is the cruiser upon which Capt. Evans entertained Kaiser William at Kiel some years ago. She was also Admiral Sampson's flagship off Santiago.

Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt has unearthed overdue accounts for Government land rentals amounting to \$20,000. He will lose no time in making efforts to rake the money into the treasury.

The new stamps issued in commemoration of the St. Louis exposition are being received in Honolulu on letters from the mainland. As yet the local postoffice has not received its supply of the souvenir stamps.

The police are reveling in wealth again since the New York and Hensington have been in port. Five strangers from the New York were brought in yesterday, and for each man the vessel commander pays a reward of ten dollars.

Mr. E. W. Young, the supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Washington is in the city. Arrangements have been made for a reception to be held at Honolulu Hall tomorrow evening to meet the supreme representative.

A score of Japanese who were caught smuggling opium from Hawaii to the mainland, were taken to the mainland.

Humors of the Blood

Cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the most effective alternative and tonic medicine, as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of
Scrofula Salt Rheum
Psoriasis Boils, Pimples,
All kinds of Humor Rheumatism
Blood Poisoning Dyspepsia
Catarrh Debility, Etc.
Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 19, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	305
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19	.....
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100	45	50
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	.....
Honolulu	750,000	100	160	.....
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Maui	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	18
Kihikihi	2,500,000	20	.....	.....
Kipahulu	150,000	100	.....	.....
Kohala	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,200,000	30	2	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	.....	85
Onomua	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	.....
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	.....	.....
Olowahu	150,000	100	.....	.....
Pasadena Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepee	750,000	100	.....	140
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	77 1/2
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	35	40
Waialua	700,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae	202,000	100	.....	.....
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	120
Inter Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	.....	97 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., C.	1,000,000	100	.....	80
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	75
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	99
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Ft.) ....	.....	.....	.....	98
Claims .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Ewa Plant., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
O. R. & L. Co., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Ola Sugar Co., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Waialua Agri. Co., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Kahuku 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c. ....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	May	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind
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COHEN IS DISCHARGED

Judge Lindsay Could Find No Guilt In Him.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Police Judge Lindsay yesterday found J. C. Cohen, manager of the Orpheum, not guilty of the charge of assaulting a police officer, and discharged him after making some caustic remarks concerning the conduct of the police officers who attended the performance at the Orpheum last Saturday night.

At the conclusion of the testimony given by Manager Cohen, Judge Lindsay announced that arguments of counsel would be useless as he had already made up his mind as to what opinion he would give. Attorney Robertson for Mr. Cohen looked at the judge for just an instant and then remarked with a smile that the "defense declines to waste any of the Court's time trying to change his mind." High Sheriff Brown said also with a smile, "the prosecution can't hope to."

The Judge stated that it was his belief the police had not acted right in trying to force their way into the Orpheum in the manner testified to. He felt that if the police had applied to the management in a decent manner the manager would have granted permission for them to enter building without difficulty. "I do not believe the police acted decently in the matter. Of course the police have rights and their duty, but Mr. Cohen also has some rights which should be respected. If there was any assault at all on Cohen's part, and I very strongly doubt there was, it was at the most a technical one. I find the defendant not guilty and discharge him."

The most important witness on the stand at the examination yesterday morning was Manager Cohen himself. He told of the order he had given to the doorknobs to admit only police officers in uniform, but to refer plain clothes men to him at the box office, where he would give them tickets. At the same time he wished to take down their badge numbers and present the list to the High Sheriff the next day to ascertain whether or not they had been sent to the Orpheum on duty.

He was sent for and went to the gallery door where he found Leslie who asked that the men in plain clothes be allowed to enter. Cohen asked whether they were detailed for duty and Leslie replied that he ordered them to come in. Cohen objected and then said that they would have to go over his body before he would let them enter. He put his arms across the entrance and two or three officers pushed him back. He regained his former position and was then pulled down by the officers directly in front of him and the whole bunch fell down the steps.

He stated that he received two blows on his forehead from somebody's fists, and that at the bottom he was kicked three times in the chest. He called out to the officers to stop kicking him. Then hands were laid on him and he was brought to his feet, one officer holding to him by the neck. He was dragged to Port street and then to the corner where the patrol wagon was rung up. He asked to go in a hack, several having driven up and friends offered to take him with them to the station. He said Lieut. Leslie would not permit him to ride in a hack. Cohen said there were to his knowledge about twelve officers attending the show. He was asked who had hit him. "I don't know, but I would like to know," he replied with a hard glance at a row of officers.

Cohen said he was always willing to allow officers in the theater in uniform, and if others came on the direct orders he would extend the same privilege. It was a matter of courtesy to the officers, but he felt that on this occasion the privilege had been abused.

HONOLULU IS INVITED

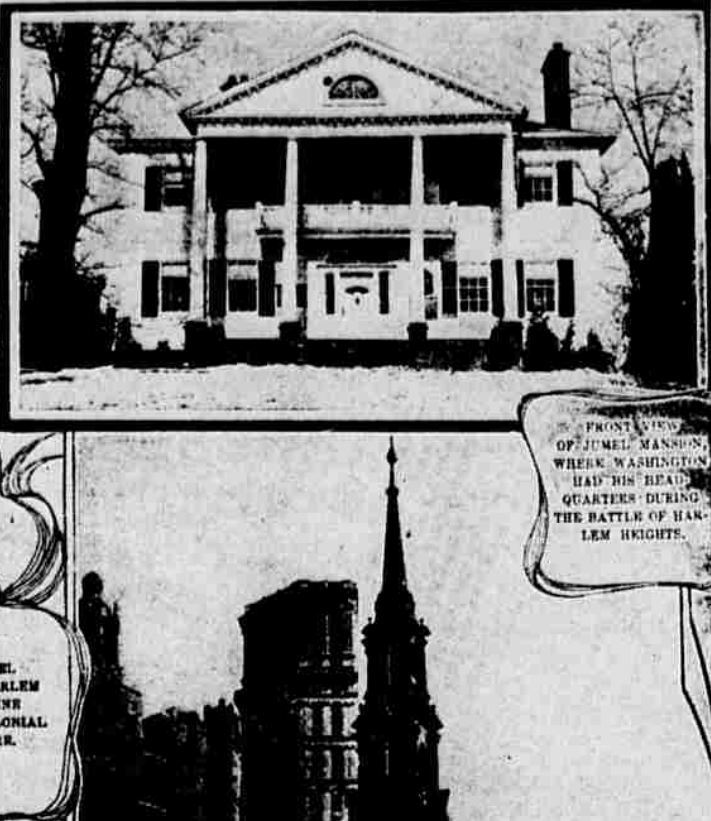
To Participate in Debut of Oklahoma City at St. Louis.

Oklahoma through its metropolis, Oklahoma City, offers her sister Territory of Hawaii, through her metropolis, a graceful sort of representation at the St. Louis Exposition. The proposition will cost Honolulu or Hawaii nothing, yet has promise of excellent advertising value, and the Hawaii Promotion Committee with the backing of the commercial bodies may find it worth while to accept the kindly invitation.

A letter has been received in Governor Carter's mail from G. L. Rockwell, Secretary Oklahoma City World's Fair Affairs, concerning the proposition to Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands. The letter will be published in the Hawaiian Gazette.

NEW YORK'S THREE MOST FAMOUS HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

A MANSION FROM WHICH WASHINGTON DIRECTED A BATTLE, THE INN WHERE HE MADE HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS, AND THE CHURCH WHICH HE ATTENDED.



FRAUNCE'S TAVERN, WHERE OCCURRED WASHINGTON'S MEMORABLE FAREWELL TO THE OFFICERS OF HIS ARMY.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ON LOWER BROADWAY, IN WHICH PRESIDENT WASHINGTON WORSHIPPED.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN TORPEDO TRANSPORT BLOWS HERSELF UP

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

NEW YORK, May 12.—An explanation of the explosions heard at Port Arthur which led to reports that the Russians were destroying their warships in that harbor is furnished in a World despatch from St. Petersburg. It is to the effect that the garrison at Port Arthur is endeavoring to clear the harbor entrance of the stone-laden ships sent in by the Japanese. In order to remove the obstructions divers are said to have been sent down who placed charges of dynamite in position and succeeded in blowing away enough of the cement and rock cargoes to admit the passage of torpedo boats through the channel.

YENESSEI'S CONSORT SUNK. NEW YORK, May 12.—Through the posting by the general staff of a list containing twenty names of officers and men killed on board the torpedo transport Amur April 25, a naval disaster not before reported has just become public, says a World despatch from St. Petersburg. According to the despatch the Amur (which was a sister ship of the ill-fated torpedo transport Yenesei) was laying mines in the Port Arthur roadstead when she struck one and sank.

THE FIGHT AT ANJU.

SEOUL, Korea, May 11, 5 p. m. (delayed in transmission).—Infantry reinforcements reached the beleaguered Japanese troops at Anju at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of May 10th. The garrison had fought fiercely for twelve hours, the men reserving their fire until the enemy were at close range upon each attempt to storm the gate. The Cossacks then retired over the eastern hills toward Yong Pyong, the provincial capital, leaving fifty killed and wounded on the field and one non-commissioned officer captured. The Japanese troops are now in pursuit of the enemy and an engagement is momentarily expected.

It is supposed that the Cossacks are part of the body which crossed the headwaters of the Yalu near Changung and occupied Chengri. Not knowing of the disaster which had attended their arms on the Yalu, they have been continuing to carry out their orders to harass the enemy and cut off their communications, which would now be impossible with even a much larger force.

BLOWING UP DALNY DOCKS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12, 4:10 p. m.—Victory Alexander has telegraphed to the Emperor announcing that the Russians have blown up the docks and piers at Port Dalny. Liao Tung reports that the Japanese troops are now in pursuit of the enemy and an engagement is momentarily expected.

the east coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, was intended by Russia to be the chief commercial emporium of its eastern dominions. An edict providing for its construction was issued by the Russian Emperor July 30, 1899, and Port Dalny, fully equipped with all modern improvements, docks, warehouses and railroad facilities, was opened to commerce in December, 1901.

Talienwan Bay is one of the finest deep water harbors on the Pacific. It is free from ice in winter time and ships drawing thirty feet of water can enter at low tide without difficulty and without the aid of pilots can sail or steam alongside the immense docks and piers, where their cargoes can be loaded into railroad cars and run direct for 6,000 miles into the city of St. Petersburg. Five large piers had been constructed, each supplied with numerous railroad tracks and immense warehouses and elevators, gas, electric lights and water and a large breakwater was being constructed so that ships could lie at the piers and load and unload regardless of weather. Docks for foreign vessels, steam and sailing, extended between the piers and along the shore for two miles. There were two first class drydocks, one intended for ordinary ocean steamers and the other designed to accommodate the largest vessels of war or commerce.

Over \$6,000,000 had been expended on the harbor system before the end of 1902, and it was estimated that the cost of completing the works would be nearly \$20,000,000, but this does not in any way represent the total cost of the erection of this great commercial port which, with Port Arthur, distant about twenty miles, was leased by the Chinese Government to Russia in 1898.

Nearly 25,000 men were employed daily on the work of constructing the port and town. The total population had been estimated at about 60,000, mostly Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Russians.

THE CZAR'S PLANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12, 1:28 p. m.—Emperor Nicholas is arranging to go to Kharkoff May 23 to bid farewell to the Tenth Army Corps upon its departure for the Far East.

The Associated Press learns from the highest source that the Emperor is exceedingly anxious to go to the front. To his intimates recently he has spoken much on the subject, but he realized that conditions of state demand his presence at home. Nevertheless, it is now not considered impossible that he will follow the example of all the Roman emperors during this last century, and undergo his baptism of fire.

To fight with the army is one of the traditions of his house. Alexander I, emperor of Russia, with the army after the battle of Waterloo, Nicholas I, died in a campaign in the Crimea, and Alexander II, emperor of Russia, was killed by a bomb in the street of St. Petersburg.

peror Nicholas desired to meet the enemy is that he carries on his body the mark of wound inflicted by a fanatical Japanese policeman when he was attacked in a theatre at Otsu, during his visit to Japan in 1898, only being saved from death by the noble action of his cousin, Prince George of Greece. Should he finally conclude to go, the Emperor would not assume active command of the troops, but would have an imperial headquarters, taking with him all the members of his military cabinet. Being on the spot, the Emperor would more easily advise General Kuropatkin in the event of any question of great military moment which he might desire to submit to His Majesty. But, of course, the first advantage would be the stimulus which the personal presence of the sovereign would have on the officers and men.

CYRIL BROKEN UP.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Grand Duke Cyril's nervous system and his heart are seriously affected as the result of his experiences at the time of the blowing up of the battleship Petropavlovsk off Port Arthur April 13. The official report of his medical attendants says the Grand Duke will require the closest attention, and most careful treatment. His cure, the doctors say, will be a difficult and tedious process.

JAPANESE CAUTIOUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—From the official advices received here it is evident that the Japanese are proceeding very cautiously toward the investment of Port Arthur. While an interruption of telegraph and railroad may again occur at any time communication with the fortress was still open last night. Advices received by the General Staff show that the invaders who landed at Pitzwo are marching slowly on Kin Chou, which is an advanced position defending the Russian Gibraltar, detaching only a small force to cut the line at Polandie, thus giving rise to the reports that they had effected a landing at Port Adams. The Russians have occupied Sishao Bay, on the east side of the Liao Tung peninsula, opposite Kin Chou, showing that they have no intention of withdrawing further south. On the contrary, indications point to a stubborn resistance.

The presence at Port Arthur of General Folk revealed in the official dispatches may signify that the garrison of the fortress is much stronger than the Russians desired the enemy to believe. Folk commands the Fourth Siberian Rifle Division of 10,000 men. If the whole division is on the Liaotung peninsula, General Stoessel has at least 30,000 men at his disposal, which would render the investment of Port Arthur extremely difficult unless the Japanese bring up three times that number of troops.

There is talk of Japanese cutting off the water supply of Port Arthur, but this is declared to be impossible as condensed sea-water is the chief source of the supply, the wells only being used by the Chinese.

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Chambers M. Depew was accosted by a beggar who had "seen better days." The man wanted a cent. The senator shook his head and passed on. But the man followed him. "Please give me a cent; I've had no dinner," he implored. "Neither have I," replied the senator, shortly. "Very well then," said the fellow, suddenly assuming an air of importance, "make it a quarter and we'll dine together."

